

Amendments to the Specification:

In the specification, please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 20, and extending to page 7, line 26, with the following paragraph:

-- In order to ensure that the mold 104A produces a planar, untwisted facing, the mold 104A may be pressed into level, wet concrete, and one of the side plates 12, 14 may be laid on top of it until the concrete has cured. The frame members 100A, 102A may then be clamped together about the mold 104. A cementitious material such as Portland cement may then be poured into the mold. In one embodiment, wire mesh 108A is bent into an undulating form and is partially embedded in the cementitious material. The wire mesh may be a material such as chicken wire. As shown in Fig. 2A, the wire mesh 108 is a non-planar mesh member having a plurality of first portions 109 embedded within the facing layer 106A (shown in lighter, dashed lines to depict embedded portions of the mesh 108), and a plurality of second portions 111 (shown in darker lines) that become embedded within a molded block during the molding process, as described more fully below. --

In the specification, please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1, and extending to page 8, line 11, with the following paragraph:

-- With reference to Fig. 3, a facing 96, with or without wire mesh 108 embedded therein (*e.g.* a plurality of first portions 109 embedded in the facing 96 as shown in Fig. 2A) may be bonded to a block by positioning it in the mold 10 before the foaming mixture is added to the mold 10. As shown, the outwardly facing surface of the facing 96 is irregular. Thus, if the irregular surface of the facing 96 were to be pushed into contact with the side plate 14 by the pressure of the expanding foam within the mold 10, it is possible that the facing 96 might crack. In order to avoid that, spacers 98, 100 are placed between the flange 112 of the facing 96 and the side plate 14 along the upper and lower edges of the facing 96. The size and shape of these spacers 98, 100 is chosen to provide a small gap between the facing 96 and the side plate 14 as

well as to provide a small gap between the upper and lower edges of the facing 96 and the top and bottom plates 20, 22 of the mold 10. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1, and extending to page 8, line 11, with the following paragraph:

-- With reference to Fig. 3, a facing 96, with or without wire mesh 108 embedded therein (*e.g.* a plurality of first portions 109 embedded in the facing 96 as shown in Fig. 2A) may be bonded to a block by positioning it in the mold 10 before the foaming mixture is added to the mold 10. As shown, the outwardly facing surface of the facing 96 is irregular. Thus, if the irregular surface of the facing 96 were to be pushed into contact with the side plate 14 by the pressure of the expanding foam within the mold 10, it is possible that the facing 96 might crack. In order to avoid that, spacers 98, 100 are placed between the flange 112 of the facing 96 and the side plate 14 along the upper and lower edges of the facing 96. The size and shape of these spacers 98, 100 is chosen to provide a small gap between the facing 96 and the side plate 14 as well as to provide a small gap between the upper and lower edges of the facing 96 and the top and bottom plates 20, 22 of the mold 10. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 12, and extending to page 8, line 22, with the following paragraph:

-- In order to make a block including a facing 96, the side plates 12, 14 and end plates 16, 18 are positioned on the base plate 20. The facing 94 and facing supports 96, 98 are positioned immediately behind the side plate 14. The mixture for the urethane foam may then be poured into the mold and the top plate 22 may then be secured in place by the wing nut 26 on the retaining rod 24. Once the two components of the foaming system have been mixed, the foam is generated very rapidly, and fills the interior of the mold 10. If the facing 94 includes the exposed wire mesh 108, the expanding foam penetrates the mesh 108 to provide a superior mechanical hold on the facing 94. More specifically, the plurality of second portions 111 of the non-planar

mesh member 108 (Fig. 2A) become embedded within the molded block. However, it has been discovered that is the two-part urethane foam system produces a foam which adheres sufficiently strongly to the back surface of a cementitious facing 94 that the embedded mesh 108 may not be necessary. --